Goverdhan Lalan wasconsidered withdrawn as the Member was absent.

"This Council recommends to the Government to deviate the present route of the Aerial Service from Cochin to the Travancore State towns of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum and to choose."

14. Grades of District Registrars.

Mr. P. KumaranEzhuthassan:—Mr. President, Sir, I move that, *"This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to have only two grades of District Registrars namely the lower grade on 60-4-10 and the higher grade on 100-5-150 placing not less than 40 per cent of the total number of posts in the higher grade."*

When I look at the non-official side of the House I feel that the more prudent course for me will be not to move this resolution. But by not moving this resolution today I would be losing a chance. So I decide to move the resolution and see what fate it will have. A bit of explanation is necessary to make the position clear. We have now four grades of District Registrars. Their office is called by a big name which in British territory carries a very high salary. Here our District Registrars get a salary of Rs. 60 to 80 to begin with, then 80 to 100, then 100 to 125 and the highest Rs. 125 to 150. There is only one post in the highest grade. There are but two posts in the next, four posts on 80 to 100 and all the remaining posts, 16 or 17, in the lowest grade. If you will look into these various posts and look at the way in which the Department works you will be pleased to find that most of these gentlemen who enter the department will have to retire on the maximum of the first grade, namely Rs. 80. Since there are only 7 posts in all the higher grade together only a very limited number from this large number of Registrars in the lowest grade would be in a position to enter the higher grade. That is something which persons of the type whoenter the service namely Graduates in Law could not have expected. It is very hard to keep these Graduates in Law on the maximum of the first grade, Rs. 80 which they get within five years of their entering the service and ask them to remain drawing Rs. 80 for the remaining 25 years of their service. Anybody would appreciate the hardship that comes with such a position of affairs. There was a time when some of the Law Graduates in the Registration Department were taken on to the Magistracy but that is not kept up now. Therefore the present position is that most of these gentlemen will have to retire on Rs. 80. We can naturally expect a lot of discontented officers with all the

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consequences of having discontented officers in the service. It is only with a view to alleviate their position that I have tabled this resolution which only says that they may be started on 60 and given a time scale of 60 to 100. It is not very much to ask for Graduates in law to be allowed to reach Rs. 100 in ten years. When vacancies occur in the next higher grade Rs. 100 to 150, by keeping 40 per cent of the posts in the higher grade, that will work out a very reasonably modest scale for all those persons. I will only press the justice of the cause before the Government and request that they may be pleased to do this for these unfortunate officers.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon:—I beg to second this resolution. I think my Hon'ble friend has made out a very good case for consideration by the Government. It is indeed hard that by the present arrangement a substantial number of these officers should be denied the chance of rising above the grade in which their lot is cast. That certainly affects their enthusiasm for the work and the arrangement proposed by this resolution though I cannot speak with authority I feel I cannot greatly upset the budgetary provisions in the matter of allotments. But even if it does mean some increase in expenditure I think the return the Government may expect by way of the enthusiastic work of these officers will be proper result that the Government may rely upon. This is no new principle at all. Many of you may be aware that this was the system that was prevailing in the Judicial Department in British India. For instance, take the case of Munsiffs. They are on the last rung of the ladder. They have been divided into four groups, grades 1, 2, 3, 4. The entrance to the department started his place in the fourth grade and he had to wait along with the others belonging to that group for vacancies to occur in the immediately higher grade. That was the system that was working there till comparatively recent times when an agitation started on lines somewhat similar to that is proposed by the present resolution. The Madras Government appointed a special officer to look into the case and what is known as the Philips committee was appointed to look in the matter. As a result of his report the whole system was revised and modified and the present system of time scale introduced there with the result that every one entering that line works with the utmost cheerfulness and enthusiasm because every one is guaranteed the maximum pay alloted or allowed to a munsiff in the course of a stated period. Nobody has to wait for vacancies in the higher grade before he can hope to get a promotion. That is the principle that is recommended by this resolution. The number of hands that have to be taken into account is comparatively speaking small in the present case. I am not at all trying to suggest that in a matter like this this House is the most competent to pronounce an opinion. Personally

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speaking I am of opinion we should be very very slow to take up questions like this. After all we are in a position of disadvantage in deciding questions like this which involves financial commitments and while it may be very easy for us from a purely sympathetic point of view to look on these matters, with great consideration those responsible to carry on the Government will have to be face to face with other difficulties. They have of course to study the case comparatively with conditions obtaining in other departments. I am fully aware of these facts and I speak with the full knowledge of the fact that though personally speaking I am averse to introduce such matters like recruitment, their prospects and pay and such other details into the floor of this House, in the present case from the facts supplied by the Hon'ble mover it is seen that only a very limited number of District Registrars have opportunities for promotion. I am not quite sure with regard to statistics. I am only looking to the general principle. Where you divide officers into so many groups, each destined to be in a particular group, unless somebody by death, resignation or retirement creates a vacancy, he has to remain there for all time. There is not much equity in this arrangement, looking at it from a general point of view. I think to create a sort of extra enthusiasm for these people, it will be a step in the right direction if reforms are thought of on the lines suggested by this resolution. Therefore I beg to second this resolution.

Rama Varmha Tampuran:—Sir, the only department in the State where a full-fledged time-scale is introduced is the Comptroller's Office. There an officer starts on 25 rupees and he can rise up to 100 crossing an efficiency bar at Rs. 70. An auditor can automatically rise to 100 rupees barring for the efficiency bar at Rs. 70. That is the only office in the State where a long time scale has been introduced. The obvious reason for that is that a time scale always means great expenditure. For example in the case of these District Registrars, if we accept the resolution that has been discussed just now we will have to incur an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6500 a year. That is with regard to these few Dt. Registrars alone. Look at the large number of school teachers. Again take the case of the clerks. There are several grades of clerks, on 25-40, 40-60, 60-80, 80-100. In each of these cases in the several offices there is an alloted number and only when a vacancy arises in a higher grade is promotion given to those below. This is deviated from in the Comptroller's Office because it is the general rule that the Comptroller's Office should be self-contained, that none should be taken out from there to another office in so far as the work there is specialised and it is very desirable that an auditor who has started as an auditor should ever continue in that

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office itself. Out of that consideration they alone are given the time scale. In other departments there is no such rule as transfers from one department to another is not prohibited. Clerks may get promotions and can rise up to Rs. 100-150 or even higher. Similarly in the case of the District Registrars also they might when suitable vacancies arise get promotions to other departments.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon:—Then why are not they given promotions as Magistrates?

Rama Varmha Tampuran:—The reason why they have not been getting promotions as Magistrates for the last few years is that most of the Law-Graduate Registrars are now in the lowest grade so that when vacancies arise, the rival District Registrar who on the basis of pay can claim promotions to Rs. 100-150 is a non-Law-Graduate. That is the accident of the service so to say and that is why the Graduates in Law do not get much of a chance and promotion as Magistrates. No cases of District Registrars are ruled out for promotions as Magistrates. It is for this reason that Government are unable to accept this resolution. They fear that if time-scales are to be given, the increase of expenditure will be enormous.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval:—Sir, although I am in sympathy with this resolution I am not in favour of any such changes being made now. The present rule is more or less based upon the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee Report. The general scheme of the Special Finance Committee Report might be affected by the change proposed—the introduction of time-scale in the department of Registration. Government will be pleased to consider the hardship from which some of these Dt. Registrars suffer and grant them adequate relief. Moreover the present times of economic depression are not very favourable for the introduction of any such rule.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരനെഴുത്തശ്ശൻ:—സർ, ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഒരു കാര്യം ആലോചിച്ചു രീച്ച്യയാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അനുയോഗസ്ഥഭാഗക്കാർ തമ്മിൽ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഇതു പാസായി എന്നു വരാം. ഈ വിഷയം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള സമയം നന്നായില്ലെന്ന് എനിക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമസഭയെക്കുറിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ സാധാരണയിലധികം കാലം ജീവിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഇതിനു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ:—പാർലിമെന്റേറിയൻ

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരനെഴുത്തശ്ശൻ:—പാർലിമെന്ററിലെ അനാശാസ്യ നടപടികളെ നാമും അനുകരിക്കുണമെന്നാണ് തെക്കെ ഇഴവ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതെങ്കിൽ എനിക്ക് അതിൽ യോജിക്കുവാൻ തരമില്ല. എതായാ

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ലും വരുന്ന കുക്കടകമാസത്തിലെങ്കിലും കുറെക്കൂടി ചുമതലാബോധവും കർത്തവ്യബോധവുമുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഈ നിയമസഭയുണ്ടാകുകയും അന്നു രജിസ്റ്റർമാരുടെ കായ്മംപറയുവാൻ അവരിലാരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായി അവർ ഈ കായ്മം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു നോക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുമെന്നു മാത്രം സമാധാനപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് മെല്ലെ ഉവിടെ നിന്നുമാറുവാൻ അനുവാദം തരണേ എന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി തല്ക്കാലം വിരമിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

15. Rural Municipalities for coastal Regions.

Mr. K. Ayyappan—" *This Council recommends to the Government to prepare and carry out a scheme for establishing rural Municipalities in the thickly populated coastal regions of the State, with a view to effect improvements in Sanitation and supply of fresh water in those regions.*"

സർ, ഇതു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു നിശ്ചയമാണു്. നമ്മുടെ കടൽതീരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിങ്ങളാരെങ്കിലും പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരവും എറണാകുളത്തും തൃശൂരും ഉള്ളതുപോലുള്ള മുനിസിപ്പൽ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ അവിടേയും വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിയ്ക്കും. ഉവിടെയുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ ഞായറ്റുൽ മുതലായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തിങ്ങിപാർക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിശ്ചയമായും മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ജനങ്ങളുടെ തലയിൽ കെട്ടി വയ്ക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ പാലം മാമ്പിള്ളി:—അതിനു സല്പ്പം ടാക്സ് കൊടുക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ:—മലം, ശവം മുതലായവ മാറുചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്നതങ്ങിനെയെന്നു് അധികമാളുകളും നോക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ ആഹാരം മാത്രമാണു് വലിയ കായ്മമായി കരുതുന്നതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടോ നാലോ അണ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നകായ്മം കാത്തുകൊണ്ടു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഞായറ്റുൽ മെമ്പർ "ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി വേണ്ട" എന്നു പറയുന്നു. അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളും അതു വേണ്ടെന്നേ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുകയുള്ളു. സാനിറേഷനെക്കുറിച്ചു തീരെ വിവേകമില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണു് അവർ അങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരുടെ തലയിൽ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കെട്ടിവെയ്ക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്.

ഈവക കായ്മങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ബില്ലോ മറ്റോ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ, അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുവാൻ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേക്കാൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിനാണു് കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമുള്ളതു്. ഈ നിലയിൽതന്നെ ഇനിയും രണ്ടു തലമുറകൂടി കഴിയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങ

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